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The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

DIVISION OF IMMIGRATION AND  
AMERICANIZATION

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1921

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DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION



BOSTON

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SUPERVISOR OF ADMINISTRATION.

## The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

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DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, BOSTON, Jan. 16, 1922.

*To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives.*

GENTLEMEN: — In accordance with the provisions of section 32 of chapter 30 of the General Laws, I transmit to you herewith, for the use of the General Court, the annual report of the Division of Immigration and Americanization for the year ending Nov. 30, 1921.

Respectfully yours,

PAYSON SMITH,  
*Commissioner of Education.*



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## The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

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STATE HOUSE, BOSTON, Jan. 13, 1922.

Dr. PAYSON SMITH, *Commissioner of Education, State House, Boston.*

MY DEAR DR. SMITH: — The second annual report of the Division of Immigration and Americanization for the year from Dec. 1, 1920, to Nov. 30, 1921, is herewith submitted.

Very truly yours,

PAULINE R. THAYER,  
*Director of Immigration and Americanization.*





# The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

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## DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

PAYSON SMITH, *Commissioner of Education.*

### DIVISION OF IMMIGRATION AND AMERICANIZATION.

MRS. NATHANIEL THAYER, *Director.*

#### Advisory Board of Division.

DOMENIC D'ALLESANDRO, Quincy.

FRANCIS W. TULLY, Brookline.

STANISLAUS MIECZKOWSKI, Worcester.

MARY A. BARR, Boston.

HENRY P. KENDALL, Walpole.

ABRAHAM E. PINANSKI, Boston.

## DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

DIVISION OF ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION AND NORMAL SCHOOLS.

DIVISION OF VOCATIONAL EDUCATION.

DIVISION OF UNIVERSITY EXTENSION.

DIVISION OF IMMIGRATION AND AMERICANIZATION.

DIVISION OF THE BLIND.

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TEACHERS' RETIREMENT BOARD.

MASSACHUSETTS AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

MASSACHUSETTS NAUTICAL SCHOOL.

BRADFORD DUFFEE TEXTILE SCHOOL.

LOWELL TEXTILE SCHOOL.

NEW BEDFORD TEXTILE SCHOOL.



# The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

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## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DIVISION OF IMMIGRATION AND AMERICANIZATION.

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The Division of Immigration and Americanization is the successor to the Bureau of Immigration established by act of Legislature in 1917 and has the same duties imposed upon it, namely: —

It shall be the duty of the bureau to employ such methods, subject to existing laws, as, in its judgment, will tend to bring into sympathetic and mutually helpful relations the commonwealth and its residents of foreign origin, to protect immigrants from exploitation and abuse, to stimulate their acquisition and mastery of the English language, to develop their understanding of American government, institutions and ideals, and generally to promote their assimilation and naturalization.

The work has gone steadily on with increasing importance during the last year, and by a closer affiliation with the Division of University Extension we hope to reach a still larger group in the future. This co-operation is especially important in other parts of the Commonwealth, and this is demonstrated by the statements of the branch secretaries which appear later in the report. We can assist in naturalization and similar work as new classes are formed for adult immigrants.

The conditions now existing in immigration are serious whatever Federal laws may be passed during the coming year, and unless the State of which the immigrant becomes a resident assumes some supervision and extends some protection to him he is likely to become a liability to that State. On the other hand, whatever tends to arouse his interest in his adopted country will make directly for the stability of that State.

## OFFICE WORK OF THE DIVISION.

Slight variation is shown in the classifications of requests for assistance. The gain under the heading "Emigration" is mainly due to calls for assistance from those who are returning to their native countries to settle business affairs, bring over relatives, or revisit families from whom they have been cut off by the war. The bulk of those listed under this classification have been Polish and are mainly young men and women. Several cases in this same classification, however, include those of older persons who have been unsuccessful in America and who are returning, usually with passage paid by charitable organizations.

Under the heading "Immigration" the requests have been largely to assist in the filling out of the affidavits essential to the sending for relatives. In these cases the Division merely takes the sworn statement of the applicant and in no way corroborates the personal story.

Disinterested and free service of this sort by the Division practically eliminates the excessive charges often imposed by those who make a business of exploiting the newcomer. Since the passage of the quota law an important feature of this work is the explanation of the futility of sending for persons the quota for whose nationality is exhausted. Listed under this heading also are the particular cases in which we have made specific investigations and which have been found worthy of special action in assistance for admission. All such cases of appeal from decisions debarring or deporting the persons involved from the country have been personally handled by the Director, who is in close touch and accord with Federal authorities in these matters. In this way the Division is able to give to the relatives here disinterested advice as to the possibility of admission and the requirements for the same. The activity of the Division in these matters has prevented exploitation of the immigrant, because reliable information can always be obtained without charge from this Division.

The other classifications do not vary sufficiently from the description given in the last annual report to warrant a detailed statement, except that of "Citizenship." This year we have



endeavored to circularize all those who have filed their first papers in the United States District Court at Boston, and this has been done by the sending of the following notice when the first papers have matured: —

**The Commonwealth of Massachusetts**  
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION  
DIVISION OF IMMIGRATION  
AND AMERICANIZATION  
213 STATE HOUSE, BOSTON



It is now more than two years since you declared your intention to become a citizen of the United States. You are now therefore eligible to make application for your second papers provided you have resided continuously in the United States for FIVE YEARS.

Come to Room 213, State House, if you wish assistance in filling out the application for second papers. Bring your first paper with you. A copy of a booklet, which is of great help in preparing for the examination at the Naturalization Court, will be given free to all applicants. The office is open from 9 to 5 every week day but Saturday, when it closes at 12.

If you cannot come in person, write, and information will be mailed you. In writing please inform us of the date of your arrival in this country.

DIVISION OF IMMIGRATION AND AMERICANIZATION.

The Division has also been asked by the Boston Chamber of Commerce Americanization Committee and by the Federal naturalization examiner to undertake some work in industrial plants for the stimulation of citizenship among their foreign employees.

These aspirants for citizenship have also been brought in as close touch as possible with educational opportunities for class work in preparation for the naturalization examination. To several of the cities in the vicinity of Boston, we have supplied names of declarants for circularization by public school authorities. In one instance declarants have been listed street by street so that a given school district could be thoroughly canvassed. A joint circular letter has been sent in co-operation with the local school authorities in one city. We suggest en-

rollment at a class for study in citizenship to every individual coming to the office for assistance in filling out first or second papers. A number cannot attend such classes because of working and home conditions. A simple pamphlet has been prepared for such persons, giving a copy of the Constitution and a brief summary of the fundamentals of civics and history. A brief statement of the requirements of the naturalization law has been added in response to many requests for information. These books while in no sense intended to supplant school instruction fill what appears to be a real need, and have proved popular.

The other departments of our work remain very much the same as shown in the 1920 report under the headings of Attorney, Bank and Money Transmission, Business Advice and Complaint, Compensation for Injury, Employment, Financial Aid, Income Tax, Insurance, Interpretation, Location of Missing Persons, Miscellaneous Complaint and Information, Notarial Service, Shipment of Goods, Translation, and Wage Claim.

In June, 1921, the Director of this Division was appointed a member of the United States Bureau of Immigration, Volunteer Advisory Committee on Immigrant Welfare, to report on conditions at all ports of entry for immigrants, and in addition was asked to study conditions in Denmark, Sweden and Poland during the summer. The work of this commission, which is largely a careful study of conditions at Ellis Island, has led to interesting recommendations soon to be adopted for the bettering of conditions and will be followed by work at other ports. A subcommittee was appointed to investigate conditions in Boston, and has already made a report written by Miss Julia Lathrop, former director of the Child's Bureau in Washington, from which the following extract is quoted. After describing the work of our Division she says:—

The organization in Massachusetts is in some respects unique. It offers, however, an example of co-operation between the State, the city and the Federal government which is practicable and of interest to those in charge of other ports of entry. Although the same organization would not be practicable elsewhere, the principle of co-operation between public and private activities to secure prompt and humane care is universally applicable.

It may be noted that the Division has an advisory committee of twenty-two foreign women representing fifteen nationalities.

It is noteworthy that the small number of detained persons makes individual treatment comparatively easy, and the attitude of the present commissioner in encouraging welfare activities produces a notable atmosphere of care and personal attention to the wants of the immigrant.

#### WORK AT THE PIERS.

The meeting of arriving immigrants at the piers formed an important part of the year's work for the Boston office although such work is not included in the statistical summary of the report. The small force of workers available for dock work, the necessity for the use of temporary and volunteer assistance, militates against the collection of statistics of the port work if the best interests of the newcomers are sought, since at the piers situations develop so rapidly and are of such varying importance and duration that writing of records of cases is a practical impossibility. No attempt has been made, therefore, to secure a numerical summary of these activities of the Division.

#### INCREASE OF PIER WORK.

Early in the year the "typhus scare" caused stricter quarantine regulations to be enforced at New York Harbor. The more rigid quarantine occasioned delay and consequent congestion at that port. At length the congestion at the harbor and at Ellis Island became so acute that boats were diverted from New York to Boston for the debarking of immigrants. In some cases, these boats merely landed their second and third class passengers at Boston and proceeded to New York immediately. In other cases, boats were delayed for a period of quarantine before proceeding. In still other cases, third and second class passengers were landed at quarantine for ten-day periods and the boats proceeded without them. This diversion of boats continued from February until the latter part of May, but the greater number of boats came in February and March.

#### COMPARISON WITH WORK OF THE PREVIOUS YEAR.

An analysis and comparison with the work of the previous year show an increase of the number of boats met from ten in 1920 to forty-eight in 1921, — a wide range of steamship lines, boats coming in 1921 representing practically all the important lines in contrast to boats from one line only in 1920. Since



each steamship company has its own varying standards for the care and treatment of its immigrant passengers, and necessarily each is also limited by the size of its steerage quarters and the type of passenger carried, an interesting study in possibilities of improvement in third-class accommodations was opened up. The immigrants coming to Boston in 1920 came mainly from the Mediterranean ports of Italy and from the Azores and were subject on embarkation to the medical inspection and jurisdiction of the government under which they had lived. Those coming in 1921 came from the ports of Danzig, Bremen, Antwerp, Cherbourg, Southampton, Rotterdam, Boulogne, Queens-town, Liverpool, London, Patras, Trieste, Messina, Libau, Copenhagen, Fiume, Dubrovnik, Vigo, Beirut, Piræus and Gibraltar, and in most cases these aliens had embarked at a port belonging to a country to which they owed no allegiance and whose medical regulations were innovations to them. A greater diversity of races was evidenced than in the previous year when the major nationalities were Italians and Portuguese with an occasional Armenian and Syrian. Practically every nationality was represented in the newcomers of 1921; indeed, on one of the smaller boats, the "Vedic," twenty-one nationalities were noted. The problem of ascertaining the wants of persons speaking so many tongues was not a simple one, but in the main it was possible to find some common bond of language to express the needs of the situation. The outstanding similarity between the two years was the fact that almost invariably the immigrants were coming to join relatives or friends already resident in America. A rough estimate indicated that about one-fifth of those entering at the port of Boston gave Massachusetts as their ultimate destination.

#### ORGANIZATIONS WORKING AT THE PIER.

The increase of boats docking at Boston naturally stimulated the interest of racial, religious and civic organizations in the problem. Societies which had discontinued the work during the lull of immigration caused by the war reopened their activities when the need arose, and new ones, or sometimes old ones under new management, evinced interest. Among the organizations active at the docks were the Federation of Workers at the Port



of Boston, — with whom several of the societies subsequently mentioned are affiliated, — the Traveler's Aid, the Y. M. C. A., the North American Civic League, the Council of Jewish Women, the Hebrew Immigrant and Sheltering Aid, the Catholic Charitable Bureau Immigrant Welfare, the Federation of Catholic Alumnæ, the Baptist Missionary Society, the Immigrant's Home, the Polish National Alliance, the Red Cross and the Near East Relief. Not all these organizations came to every boat, although some of them always did, nor were all active to the same degree, but all were ready for service when the need appeared. One of the best developments in the stress of work which the diversion of boats caused was the spirit of teamwork which the organizations demonstrated toward each other and toward the Division. The Division is indebted to many of these organizations for the interpreters. The system inaugurated last year, whereby records of detained aliens and the causes of their detention are kept by the Division and used by all the organizations functioning at the pier, proved successful when the pressure of work was greatest. While the details of the plan were drafted for and are best operated at Commonwealth Pier, the same method was adopted and found useful at the other piers. The racial organizations found special need for their service in temporary relief and assistance to their countrymen; all organizations used the facilities offered by the Traveler's Aid in helping the travelers along the journey, and all also availed themselves of the resources of temporary shelter afforded by the Immigrant's Home. While the methods, the experience and the functions of the organizations were often dissimilar, all demonstrated their ability and willingness to co-operate with the State in its effort to assist the foreign born.

#### SPECIAL DIFFICULTIES.

The cause of the diversion of the boats to Boston — the fear of the typhus epidemic — was itself the occasion of the greatest difficulty to the immigrant in order that he might himself be protected and this country also from all danger of this contagious disease. The Federal, the State and the local health authorities were all alive to the dangers of the situation, and all worked together to establish the proper safeguards and also

to avoid popular hysteria on the subject. It seemed wise that the employees of the Division strictly observe all the quarantine regulations, and therefore no communication was attempted by the workers with the immigrants while they were quarantined at the islands. The Director, however, was closely in touch with the developments of the situation by conferences with the different health authorities, and visited all the quarantine locations and observed conditions there. While the pressure of the work was enormous, and the facilities not all that the authorities desired, the situation was handled with the best interests of the community and the immigrant at heart.

Many of the immigrants were refugees. Some had suffered great privation and danger in their journey to this country. Those escaping from the Bolshevik outrages in Russia and Russian Poland were often practically stripped of their worldly possessions, but usually were coming to join relatives well able to care for them. The proportion of old people and young children was very high, and in many specific cases the extreme age or extreme youth made special action necessary for humane reasons. Upon these persons the restriction of the quarantine bore most heavily, and to pacify the waiting relatives was far from an easy task.

The passage of the new quota law inevitably brought hardship to many who left their homes in good faith to find they were too late to gain entrance. The most glaring example of the quota difficulty occurred early in June when the "Canopic" was held for a week pending departmental rulings on the landing of her passengers in excess of the monthly quota. Each succeeding boat has presented the same problem on a smaller scale, adding to the individual cases of hardship, inevitable under the administration of any regulation of immigration, the additional arbitrary quota restriction. The Division has attempted to advise relatives of newcomers sanely on the possibilities of entrance under the law, not only at the pier when the relatives are already at the port of entrance but in the office work, by closely following the publications of the quota and advising delay if entrance is impossible.

An experiment was attempted at some of the boats in taking the names and addresses of those destined to Massachusetts.

A follow-up of these names was begun in a small way to indicate the feasibility of such a program. A letter was sent to each advising of the facilities offered by the Division. The names and addresses were also sent to the local superintendents of schools in the places to which they were destined. Women were visited to ascertain if conditions from a moral standpoint were correct. The greatest difficulty encountered so far has been in the inaccuracy of the addresses, a large proportion being those of bankers and some others not correct at the date of the investigation. A larger experiment will be conducted in the coming year through the co-operation of the Federal authorities who will allow the records to be made available for our use. It is hoped that eventually some method will be evolved whereby all aliens destined to Massachusetts will be registered and followed up from the State office. On this larger program it is necessary to proceed slowly, but the Director has already received definite assurances of hearty co-operation on this line from the Federal authorities.

#### FOOD.

Much dissatisfaction was felt by all the workers at the Pier in regard to the system of selling food to the arriving immigrants. During the hours of detention they are fed by the steamship company, but after being admitted, and during what is often a long delay in finding friends and luggage, it is proper that they should have the opportunity to buy good food at reasonable prices after changing their foreign money. This matter was given by the Department of Public Works in June, 1921, to the Women's Educational and Industrial Union, which handled it effectively until the autumn, when they decided to transfer it to the Y. W. C. A., which had established a luncheon room in another part of Commonwealth Pier and was well equipped to handle both departments.

#### MONEY EXCHANGE.

In order to be sure that the immigrants were always getting a fair rate of exchange on the dock, the Division has made an agreement with the steamship companies by which a card, with



the insignia of the Commonwealth, printed in the language of the incoming passengers and giving the rate of exchange for that day, is placed at the window of the money exchange office.

#### CABS.

Finding that the cab and taxi drivers were often charging exorbitant rates, the Division has arranged with the superintendent of Commonwealth Pier to have all drivers put under the charge of one official, who fixes legitimate rates and protects the immigrant from any exploitation.

#### TYPICAL CASES.

*Case 1.* — In October, 1920, a Lithuanian man came to the office to ask for assistance in getting his three children into this country, his wife having died of starvation, leaving them without any one to care for them. Affidavits were made out, viséed by the Lithuanian Legation, and in August, 1921, the American consul at Riga authorized their visés. The children arrived at Ellis Island in November, but one child was held for suspected favus of the scalp. This necessitated the other children being also detained in case the sick child should be deported, when the elder girl would have to take him back. After much work on this case it has been decided that the father may have the two children who are well, hoping that the suspected case may be successfully treated, and, if not, that some arrangements can be made with some returning friend to take the child back, as the United States laws in regard to this disease are mandatory.

*Case 2.* — In illustration of the extreme care taken by the Public Health Service to protect this country from disease, the following case of an Italian woman is given: —

She arrived in the spring of 1921 and was suspected of having ringworm of the nail. She arrived with her children and was met by her husband, who had a home ready for her in the Middle West. She was detained and sent to a hospital, where after several months they were not able to effect any cure. She was then transferred to another hospital and put under specialists. At the end of some weeks it was decided that she was not suffering from this disease and was in no way a detriment

to the public, but for fear of some possible recurrence of the trouble she was admitted only under bond, with the stipulation that she should report every three months for one year to the public health authorities in the place to which she was going. This having been properly arranged, she was released after eight months in time to join her husband and children on Christmas eve.

*Case 3.* — A widower with several small children wrote to his mother in Italy asking her to select a second wife for him. His mother selected a girl much younger than he, whom he had not seen since she was a child, although his younger brothers and sisters had known her more recently. He sent the passage money and the girl arrived at Boston in April. The mother was ignorant of the provision of the law refusing entrance to illiterates, and the girl coming as a prospective bride was unable to read and write. The widower came from a considerable distance to meet his bride, and, of course, was greatly disappointed that he could not marry her. The girl was heart-broken, as she said no one in her native village would believe her if she were sent back. The widower's younger brother, an ex-service man, was about the age of the immigrant. He knew her much better than his brother and said he had wanted to marry her himself but felt his brother as the elder should have first choice. He appealed to Washington on the clause which allows the admission of illiterates as brides to service men. The appeal was granted. The mayor of the city in which he lived, his employer and others vouched for his good character. The couple were married at Boston.

#### REPORT OF FIRST FIELD SECRETARY.

An important part of the work of Mrs. Gurney, first field secretary, has been to acquaint the people of the State with the work of the Division and to gain their assistance and co-operation in dealing with the foreign-born persons in their various localities.

She has delivered 55 addresses in 34 different cities and towns. The subjects have been "The Work of the Division," "Immigration at the Port of Boston" and "The Relation of the Community to its Immigrants," and these addresses have been

given before boards of trade, community meetings, women's organizations, church societies, schools and colleges and trade unions.

She has also advised with representatives of towns and organizations as to practical methods for bringing the foreign-born and native populations into friendly and mutually helpful relations.

She is a representative of the Division at the meetings of the Federation of Workers with Immigrants and helps shape the policies of this association, which includes the following organizations, all of which are actively engaged in some form of direct work with immigrants: Immigrants Home, Baptist Home Missionary Society, Scandinavian Home for Immigrants, Swedish Lutheran Sailors and Immigrants Home, Catholic Charitable Bureau, Traveler's Aid, Norwegian Mission Home and Church, Boston Council of Jewish Women, Y. M. C. A., Norwegian Methodist Church Society, Danish Lutheran Society, Salvation Army.

She has kept in close touch with the welfare work at the Detention Station at East Boston. Two members of the above-mentioned federation, especially chosen, visit the station and conduct such welfare work as the Commissioner of Immigration considers important. She has advised with these workers and reported results to the Director of the Division. This co-operation of Federal, State and volunteer agencies has led to better conditions for detained immigrants and has assisted the State Division in gaining helpful knowledge of particular cases.

The advisory committee of foreign women has held two meetings at which civic matters were discussed, and much valuable information concerning the mutual relations of old and new Americans has been obtained. This committee has been of great assistance in a number of cases, and the members have shown an interest in the work of the Division in dealing with people of their respective races that has been most helpful.

Chief Justice Taft has said, "To spread abroad accurate knowledge is a valuable service."

The Division alone cannot reach the multitudes of the foreign born who need to be brought into friendly relations with the Commonwealth, but through co-operation with the many or-



ganizations existing in the State that have accurate knowledge of its methods and purposes it can direct and stimulate effort that is productive of good results.

#### REPORT OF SECOND FIELD SECRETARY.

In April, 1921, Miss Mary E. Power was added to our staff as second field secretary. She was first occupied with the routine of the office; she also attended the arrival of boats at the Pier, informing herself of the different departments of this work; sent the names of new arrivals destined to Massachusetts towns to the Americanization supervisors in these towns; communicated with various Americanization committees as to the facilities this Division had to offer; visited a number of houses for both men and women as suitable for temporary stay of arriving immigrants. She also has informed herself of the details of the Federal Naturalization Bureau and has attended the naturalization courts at Holyoke and Lowell to obtain data. She is in communication with local supervisors of adult immigrant education, supplying them with lists of declarants for citizenship and assisting in solving difficulties in this and other phases of service work.

In September a circular letter was sent 225 racial organizations throughout the United States, requesting information as to their objects and reading matter; 110 replies were received. Of this number, 32 were in Massachusetts, and of these, 22 were in Boston. Letters were sent to all Massachusetts representatives of these national and racial organizations, offering the aid of the Division in their work for the foreign born.

A list of the foreign language newspapers published in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts was obtained and each of these papers has been reviewed by one conversant with its language.

#### REPORT OF SPRINGFIELD OFFICE.

The year just closed has shown a consistent growth in calls for service over the previous two years and a half of our existence in western Massachusetts.

In Springfield the industrial depression which has only recently begun to show signs of improvement has had a marked

effect on citizenship work during the latter part of the year. While the total figures (2,821) in our citizenship work exceed those of our best year, they include a total of 835 applications made through the branch office established at Worcester in October of last year (1920). The work of our office is now so well known locally by the employees of foreign-born people that we are frequently called upon to answer problems that have been brought to the attention of service and employment department heads.

Visits at frequent times throughout the year are made to these industries and also to the classrooms where the men are under instructions by the public schools, in order that an opportunity may be given to them to make use of our service without the necessity of losing time from their work in classes.

Arrangements have been completed for putting this service into effect in the Worcester district beginning with the new year.

During the spring months and early summer Pathescope pictures were shown as a part of recruiting and closing exercises in the schools at Bondsville, Three Rivers, Thorndike and Westfield.

Through arrangements made with Americanization directors in Easthampton, Gardner, Southbridge, Dudley and Webster, our office is now co-operating in checking up naturalization problems arising in their classes through the court at Worcester and Northampton. Co-operative arrangements which were also made with the Y. M. C. A. at Fitchburg had to be discontinued temporarily on account of business depression this fall.

In Chicopee and Westfield a representative from this office has office hours at least one night a week for general services.

Next to our work in citizenship perhaps the most interesting and effective work done was that in which our office was called upon to render assistance to those wishing to bring relatives from the old country to America. The greatest number of requests comes in order from the Jewish, Polish, Armenian, Greek and Syrian people, with scattering requests from almost every other European nationality. This work consists in the preparing of affidavits covering proof of ability to support the relatives and their citizenship status, together with arranging for the



meeting of their people at the ports in America. In some particularly meritorious cases, we have filed appeal applications from deportation orders.

The majority of the immigrants coming to Springfield have passed through Ellis Island, where we have the most satisfactory assistance from the United States officials and the various private organizations working on the island.

Among the Armenians and Greeks there has been a number of young girls coming to their intended husbands. In most cases, arrangements have been made for them to enter the schools at once.

Springfield is particularly fortunate in having an excellent "day school" for newly arrived immigrants, meeting in the High School of Commerce, which school they all seem anxious to attend.

In September during the Eastern States Exposition, through the courtesy of the Massachusetts Department of Agriculture, arrangements were made for space in the Massachusetts Building, where with the Division of University Extension (Miss Ursula K. Toomey) a publicity and service bureau was maintained during the week of the exposition.

On Sept. 15, 1921, there was assigned to our office a Polish worker, Mr. Joseph Peltz. The need of such a worker had been apparent for some time, as the territory served by this office covers a field in which the Pole is the predominant non-English speaking alien.

Shortly after the appointment of Mr. Peltz, a mass meeting was arranged in the auditorium of the Chicopee High School. This meeting was the result of an invitation from the school department of Chicopee through its Americanization Director for help in stimulating attendance at the English and citizenship classes.

The meeting was held on Sunday afternoon, Oct. 16, 1921, with Dr. Karol Smolczynski as chairman and the Rev. Lawrence Cyman, pastor of the Polish Catholic Church at Chicopee, serving on our committee. The speaker of the day was Mr. B. S. Kamienski of Boston. Short speeches in Polish and English were made by members of the committee and the school department of Chicopee, Mass. Over 800 were present, many

of whom registered for the classes before leaving. Since this meeting our Polish worker has visited the classes and encouraged the members to continue in attendance. Calls have been made on the Polish people in Bondsville, Holyoke, Easthampton, Indian Orchard, Thorndike, Westfield and Worcester to acquaint them through the churches, clubs and organizations of the presence of the Polish worker.

Definite plans for future work have been held in abeyance awaiting the result of our request for the permanent appointment of this Polish worker.

The work of this office at Worcester was discontinued from June 15 to September 16 during the vacation period. With the resumption of the work in September, arrangements were made to keep the office open Friday evenings from 5 to 8, and also Saturday mornings from 9 to 12 noon. The greatest number of requests through this office was for assistance in the preparing of applications for final naturalization until recently, when as a result of arrangements made with the newspapers and industries greater publicity was given to the other features of our service. The following card which was prepared for distribution this fall was found to be effective in bringing the notice of our office to a large number of people:—



**MASSACHUSETTS DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION**  
**Division of Immigration and Americanization**  
 Co-operating with  
**Worcester School Department**




---

**WORCESTER OFFICE**

**Branch Secretary** . . . . . **Lewis A. Twitchell**  
 Room 12, Lower Floor, City Hall  
 Open Friday evening, 5 to 8 P.M. — Saturday, 9 to 12 noon

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Established by the State and the Worcester School Department for the  
**FREE INFORMATION, ADVICE AND GUIDANCE OF THE**  
**FOREIGN-BORN**

---

Assistance in making out and filing official papers. Applications for First and Second papers made out. Certificates of arrival secured. Affidavits prepared. Immigration rules and laws explained. Cases of injustices investigated. Notary Public in attendance.

[REVERSE]

## NATURALIZATION GUIDE

The naturalization court is on the second floor of the Worcester County Court House at Lincoln Square. The court is open for filing applications.

### EVERY DAY FROM 9 TO 12 NOON

Sittings of the Naturalization Court are held at Worcester on the last Mondays of March and September. Petitions for final papers must be filed at least ninety days before sitting.

For information as to Classes in English and Citizenship and for help in getting ready for the Court, call at the office of Assistant Superintendent of Schools, Thomas F. Power, Room 12, City Hall.

In our work here we have continued to enjoy this year the active co-operation of Miss Agnes Daniels and Miss Catherine McHugh, directors of Americanization work in the public schools, who have assisted our representative on Friday evenings in the handling of the applicants for service.

In Springfield we have continued to enjoy the co-operation of the various organizations coming in touch with the foreign born.

During the year the secretary has personally visited cities and towns, and inquiries have been received and acknowledged from 131 cities and towns in the five western counties.

A total of 3,930 cases was recorded for the year, covering inquiries from people of 40 different nationalities.

### TYPICAL CASES.

*Case 1185.* — In 1911 the brother of a Polish man living in the Connecticut Valley came to the United States, going to Chicago to make his home. He continued to correspond with his brother until early in the year 1919, after which for a period of close to a year no word was received from him until word of his death came to the brother in Massachusetts from the proprietor of the boarding house where the man had formerly lived. Investigations by this office through authorities in Chicago disclosed the fact that an attempt had been made to collect money owned by this man at his death by the boarding house proprietor. Through the Immigrants Protective League at Chicago arrangements were made for the appointment of a public administrator, after which we secured from the old country neces-



sary legal documents to establish the right of the brother here to claim the estate of his brother, and the matter is now about to be closed by the Probate Court.

*Case 1629.* — Early in December of 1919 a brother of a Polish man who formerly lived in New York State left New York City for Poland by way of an Italian port, taking with him at the time personal property of considerable value. During the course of the voyage this man died and no word of his death ever reached his relatives through an official source, the first news being received from traveling companions who were from the same part of Poland. Upon receipt of this information, request was made by the brother on our office to verify the manner of his death and to trace and secure delivery of his personal property. After considerable correspondence both with the steamship agents and the representative of the Polish government in this country, verification of the death was secured and the baggage located in the Italian port. It has been turned over to the Polish authorities. At the time this matter was brought to our attention the brother was unable to furnish us with either the name of the steamer or the line on which his deceased brother had sailed.

*Case 1647.* — In September of 1920 the Red Cross of Holyoke referred to our office a Bulgarian man who was seeking information of his wife and daughter whom he had last heard from in 1915. At that time he had already spent considerable money in attempting to get word from them. After having made inquiries through various agencies having workers in the territory where his family were last known to have been, we were fortunate enough to locate his daughter through the assistance of a worker of the American Board of Foreign Missionaries, Miss Elizabeth Clark, at Sofia, Bulgaria. The mother had died during the war and the daughter had been taken into the family of a former officer in the Servian army, where she was being treated as a servant and companion for a daughter of the officer. Considerable difficulty was experienced in arranging for her departure to America, due to the demands made upon the father by this officer for compensation for the care of the daughter. We were finally able to have arrangements made through the steamship companies for the placing of tickets in her hands personally, and by explaining the matter in a per-

sonal letter to the American consulate, to arrange for her early departure.

*Case 2460.* — In 1915 a Polish family living in the central part of the State was separated by order of the court; the husband was sent to jail, having been found guilty of a crime against one of his stepchildren. At the time the care of the child was taken over by public authority, and the mother moved to another section of the State where she has since been able to maintain the balance of her family in a proper manner. She had for a long time tried to locate her daughter in order that she might visit her, but through ignorance of the English language she had been unable to find any one who could help her. Through inquiries made through this office the daughter was finally located at a Catholic home near Springfield where arrangements were made for the mother to visit her, at which time an interpreter from this office assisted the mother and daughter in carrying on a conversation, the daughter being unable to talk in Polish.

*Case 2468.* — A young Jewish man formerly in the service of the United States army had a brother who had served in the Russian imperial army and who was taken prisoner by the Germans late in 1914. During the time of service with the Army of Occupation in Germany he received word of his brother's address and arranged for a furlough in order that he might visit him. After returning to the United States he sought the assistance of our office in arranging with the United States officials for the immigration of his brother to America. This we were able to accomplish through the assistance rendered us by the Hon. Frederick H. Gillett at Washington, D. C., who took a personal interest in the matter.

*Case 2491.* — A citizen of the United States (through service in the United States army), a former subject of Greece, returned to the old country in 1920 for a visit to his parents. Upon his return he was forced into the Greek army in spite of his claims of American citizenship, no opportunity being given to him to appeal to the American consulate. At the time of his induction into the Greek army his naturalization certificate and his discharge from the United States army were taken from him. Duplicates of these records were secured and an appeal addressed in his behalf to the Department of State at Washington,

resulting in an order from the department to the consulate at Athens instructing the consul to inquire into the matter, requesting that his discharge from the Greek army be effected at once.

#### REPORT OF NEW BEDFORD OFFICE.

*Attorney.* — Increase, 47 to 274. The New Bedford Legal Aid Society was opened for business in December, 1920, and has enabled this office to increase its work under this head. In simple problems we have been furnished with the necessary information over the telephone. In the more involved type of case, we have referred the man to their office, furnishing an interpreter when necessary and possible.

*Citizenship.* — Increase, 3,148 to 3,304. During the past year this office has dropped most of the active recruiting for citizenship which was necessary in former years. It has encouraged responsible organizations to both stimulate and assist in making applications for citizenship.

The schools have influenced many. The teachers often give the necessary assistance in preparing papers, referring the more difficult cases to this office. Other teachers refer the men here for all assistance.

The racial groups are taking up the work in a systematic way. The French churches and clubs have a well-organized campaign for both citizenship and classes. We have made a point of instructing the leaders who desired, in the necessary technique. Difficult or involved cases have been referred to this office.

The new immigration act has stimulated citizenship.

Many applicants for citizenship have been brought in by new citizens whom we formerly assisted.

The service work of this office brought in applicants. It is particularly gratifying to find that those who were formerly served by this office in some other type of work, when some influence creates a desire for citizenship come here for aid.

It was expected that the number of citizenship cases would decrease owing to work being done by others. We felt that more work would be accomplished through broader contact. It has not decreased our work, however, as the agencies found a number of involved cases which they did not feel able to



handle. The result has been not only more cases for us to handle but cases of the more involved type.

No record has been made by this office of the number helped by other organizations, but it is certain that the co-operative plan has developed a much broader citizenship movement.

*Compensation for Injury.* — Increase, 60 to 85. The effort in this line has been towards promoting an understanding between the insurance company and the injured.

In a number of cases, the whole trouble has been due to the fact that some outside influence has made the man suspicious of the insurance company. Adding a lack of knowledge of English, the result was a complete misunderstanding.

The rights under the law were carefully explained to the man, leaving him to make his own decision. The insurance companies have co-operated by stating their attitude, which we explained. The man was then able to make his decision with all of the knowledge an English-speaking person would have.

*Employment.* — Increase, 49 to 148. This increase, of course, is due to employment conditions. Men with families have been referred to the Family Welfare Association, where the few available jobs were assigned according to the family need.

Single, destitute men were referred to the Men's Mission, where they could get food and shelter in return for work.

Where the man felt he could get a job but lacked the ability to write his own letter, we have written for him on plain paper, thus avoiding any chance of appearing to intercede for him.

In no case have we interceded for a man, feeling that this should only be done after more investigation than our facilities would permit.

*Financial Aid.* — Increase, 23 to 61. Through a co-operative agreement between the City Poor Department and the Family Welfare Society all first cases were handled by the Family Welfare. If possible, a way was found to help the man to help himself. We co-operated in this also and referred most of our cases to the Family Welfare.

*Immigration.* — Increase, 974 to 1,160. The new law has helped to increase our work under this heading. By following the statements of the Federal Immigration Service as to the number admitted each month, we have been able to make fairly accurate estimates as to when the various quotas would be filled.

Among the people already here who wish to have relatives or friends come to this country we find two classes. One class does not want the person he is interested in to come if there is any danger of admittance being refused. The other type wants encouragement in his desire to have his friend take a chance. The feeling which exists in some degree, that if one has enough political pull or a clever lawyer anything may be accomplished, hinders our work.

We give the straight information, but this other feeling which has been aggravated by the newspapers at times makes people feel that we are overconservative. When they find out that the quota law means what it says, our advice will be more sought for and appreciated.

*Interpretation.* — Increase, 3 to 46. The amount of work of this type is limited only by the time we can spare for it. Our co-operation with the other organizations has led to an increase in the demand for this service. It is fortunate that the International Institute is also equipped to render this type of service. There are plenty of would-be interpreters, but they cannot always be depended on.

*Miscellaneous Complaints.* — Increase, 26 to 73. The new chief of police has co-operated with this office in a way that has made it possible for us to get much better results in some of our complaint cases. We refer to the police cases which should have gone to them, and in return every officer is instructed to refer to us cases which are in our line and beyond the scope of the police.

*Miscellaneous Information.* — Increase, 148 to 551. A new phase of this work has been referring people to the classes for adult immigrants. At the beginning of the citizenship classes a drive in co-operation with the local schools is held and the advantages of the classes are explained. We try to reach all those whom we have served who have filed their petition for citizenship.

In addition to this, a large map of New Bedford is posted on the wall of the office with the schools marked on it, and whenever any one is served in this office and shows the slightest desire to understand this country, the classes are explained to him. If he desires to attend, he is given a card with the name, date and place of the class nearest his home.



We are constantly running across people who when they first came to us for service were indifferent to this country's language and customs, but who after constructive service changed and were glad to attend the schools.

*Bank.* — Increase, 106 to 111.

*Income Tax.* — Increase, 195 to 221.

*Insurance.* — Increase, 6 to 36.

*Locating Missing Persons.* — Increase, 15 to 23.

*Notarial Service.* — Increase, 109 to 156.

*Shipment of Goods.* — Increase, 23 to 38.

*Translation.* — Increase, 12 to 40.

In all of the above the work has been carried on in the same general way and shows a normal increase due to past service rendered.

*Business Advice.* — Decrease, 120 to 108.

*Wage Claims.* — Decrease, 61 to 46.

In these classifications it would seem that the decrease is due to the industrial depression which has lasted almost the entire year.

*Emigration.* — Decrease, 270 to 131. The decrease in this type of service is due to the fact that this office has refused the past year to give service to the man leaving this country. It was our contention that our time should be devoted to those who want to stay, influencing them to be good citizens.

We have not refused a case, however, where there was danger of exploitation.

With three steamship lines sailing from New Bedford, we would have been flooded with requests if we had not adopted this policy.

*Military Information.* — Decrease, 1,530 to 326. During the the post-war rush the Red Cross was unable to handle all of its demands for service. This office took up the matter of service to the foreign born. This rush has subsided to the point where they can handle it, and we are not only referring all cases to them but are urging those who formerly referred such cases to us to send them to the Red Cross.

This has given us more time to handle the work strictly in our own line.

## CO-OPERATION.

The local papers contributed towards an understanding on the part of the public of the work performed by this office.

The "New Bedford Standard" printed a lengthy study of our work made by one of its editorial writers.

"L'Independent" has given much space to citizenship matters.

The New Bedford Board of Commerce has established a Committee on American Ideals which has done much towards bringing the employer and business back of our work. It has also assisted in getting information for us.

This office is represented in the Central Council of Social Agencies, and in this way has a much closer contact with the other agencies in New Bedford. The result has been an understanding co-operation which has broadened our scope.

## SUMMARY.

As the report indicates, every effort has been made to keep the work well within the purpose of the Division. Work within our scope which could be handled by other agencies reduced the demands on us to a certain extent. Advertising has been completely stopped. In spite of these efforts the office has been overtaxed. Calls for service in other localities had to be refused. The limit of work which the present personnel can care for has been reached.

There is a slight decrease in the total number of cases handled, but this number represents more work. The amount of elemental work has decreased through co-operation. Through co-operation, however, the number of difficult and important involved cases has greatly increased.

The 1920 Census rates New Bedford as the most illiterate city in the country. All of the organizations are co-operatively working to meet this situation. They look to us to handle our end of it, and the calls on us will increase as the work progresses.

Other towns and cities near by have asked for our assistance. They promise us definite co-operation. They do not need full-time service. A slight increase in personnel would enable us to help them without crippling the start which has been built up in New Bedford.

RACIAL CLASSIFICATIONS FROM DEC. 1, 1920, TO DEC. 1,  
1921.

	Total.	Boston.	New Bedford.	Springfield.
Polish . . . . .	4,148	1,937	1,319	892
Italian . . . . .	2,679	1,756	195	728
Canadian . . . . .	2,544	686	1,361	500
Portuguese . . . . .	1,123	28	1,076	19
English . . . . .	1,072	172	752	148
Hebrew . . . . .	932	508	249	175
Irish . . . . .	830	462	121	247
Greek . . . . .	679	251	190	238
Azores . . . . .	590	4	586	—
Cape Verde . . . . .	584	4	580	—
Syrian . . . . .	303	148	76	79
Swedish . . . . .	288	87	26	175
Russian . . . . .	273	168	—	105
Armenian . . . . .	228	83	2	143
American . . . . .	204	173	3	28
Lithuanian . . . . .	186	91	10	85
German . . . . .	184	77	46	61
Scotch . . . . .	141	75	12	54
Turkish . . . . .	139	57	11	71
French . . . . .	108	36	63	9
Austrian . . . . .	85	26	13	46
Albanian . . . . .	77	37	34	6
West Indies . . . . .	57	28	28	1
Finnish . . . . .	52	17	2	33
Norwegian . . . . .	34	15	7	12
Ukrainian . . . . .	33	4	21	8
Bohemian . . . . .	31	1	26	4
Roumanian . . . . .	28	27	1	—
Danish . . . . .	25	17	2	6
Belgian . . . . .	23	12	3	5
Czecho-Slovak . . . . .	17	2	3	12
Hungarian . . . . .	16	3	3	10
Dutch . . . . .	11	9	—	2
Slovak . . . . .	10	2	—	8
Bulgarian . . . . .	9	4	1	5
Spanish . . . . .	9	5	1	3

RACIAL CLASSIFICATIONS FROM DEC. 1, 1920, TO DEC. 1,  
1921 — Concluded.

	Total.	Boston.	New Bedford.	Springfield.
Swiss . . . . .	9	4	-	5
Jugo-Slav . . . . .	8	-	4	4
South American . . . . .	8	3	5	-
Egyptian . . . . .	6	4	2	-
Jamaican . . . . .	5	5	-	-
Welsh . . . . .	5	5	-	-
Servian . . . . .	5	1	4	-
Cuban . . . . .	2	1	-	1
Filipino . . . . .	2	2	-	-
Lettish . . . . .	2	2	-	-
Mexican . . . . .	2	2	-	-
Assyrian . . . . .	1	1	-	-
Australian . . . . .	1	1	-	-
Central American . . . . .	1	1	-	-
Chinese . . . . .	1	1	-	-
Dalmatian . . . . .	1	1	-	-
Japanese . . . . .	1	1	-	-
Herzegovinian . . . . .	1	1	-	-
Unclassified . . . . .	228	225	-	3
Total . . . . .	18,041	7,273	6,838	3,930

SUMMARY OF APPLICATIONS FOR SERVICE FROM DEC.  
1, 1920, TO DEC. 1, 1921.

	Boston.	New Bedford.	Fall River.	Fall River and New Bedford.	Spring- field.	Total.
Attorney . . . . .	163	201	73	274	38	475
Bank . . . . .	626	68	43	111	44	781
Business advice . . . . .	97	74	34	108	60	265
Citizenship . . . . .	3,207	2,713	591	3,304	2,821	9,332
Compensation for injury . . . . .	80	58	27	85	39	204
Emigration . . . . .	394	105	26	131	58	583
Employment . . . . .	127	128	20	148	34	309
Financial aid . . . . .	109	52	9	61	—	170
Immigration . . . . .	1,001	938	122	1,060	401	2,462
Income tax . . . . .	134	205	16	221	69	424
Insurance . . . . .	5	19	17	36	16	57
Interpretation . . . . .	344	41	5	46	2	392
Locating missing persons . . . . .	31	21	2	23	10	64
Miscellaneous complaints . . . . .	100	56	17	73	13	186
Miscellaneous information . . . . .	299	502	49	551	180	1,030
Miscellaneous military informa- tion. . . . .	119	236	90	326	18	463
Notarial service . . . . .	95	132	24	156	92	343
Shipment of goods . . . . .	19	29	9	38	6	63
Translation . . . . .	277	30	10	40	14	331
Wage claim . . . . .	46	38	8	46	15	107
Total . . . . .	7,273	5,646	1,192	6,838	3,930	18,041



SUMMARY OF APPLICATIONS FOR SERVICE BY MONTHS,  
NEW BEDFORD OFFICE, FROM DEC. 1, 1920, TO NOV.  
30, 1921, INCLUSIVE.

	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	Total.
Attorney . . . .	22	35	15	11	16	16	14	10	18	14	19	11	201
Bank . . . . .	7	6	3	8	12	11	5	-	4	4	7	1	68
Business advice .	5	9	2	6	7	11	3	4	9	2	2	14	74
Citizenship . . .	545	128	243	210	141	397	223	89	111	250	172	204	2,713
Compensation for injury.	7	3	5	9	12	2	4	4	5	2	2	3	58
Emigration . . .	2	12	7	9	13	12	10	16	7	6	7	4	105
Employment . . .	7	10	13	12	23	14	10	11	9	7	2	10	128
Financial aid . . .	7	7	7	4	2	2	4	8	3	3	4	1	52
Immigration . . .	81	67	63	56	68	54	116	81	64	86	107	95	938
Income tax . . .	2	19	36	34	12	5	12	43	6	26	4	6	205
Insurance . . . .	1	3	3	2	5	1	1	2	1	-	4	-	19
Interpretation . .	1	2	2	4	3	4	-	3	8	-	10	4	41
Locating missing persons.	1	5	1	-	1	2	-	6	1	-	3	1	21
Miscellaneous complaints.	11	11	2	2	3	4	1	8	4	2	4	4	56
Miscellaneous information.	5	110	47	7	7	7	3	7	4	223	77	5	502
Miscellaneous military information.	36	48	26	28	12	23	18	11	26	4	-	4	236
Notarial service .	9	16	20	7	11	5	12	1	11	11	19	10	132
Shipment of goods .	8	-	6	2	2	2	1	2	1	1	3	1	29
Translation . . .	2	1	1	1	1	5	4	1	6	5	2	1	30
Wage claim . . .	2	3	4	1	4	4	5	5	3	2	3	2	38
Total . . . . .	761	495	506	413	355	581	446	312	301	648	447	381	5,646

SUMMARY OF APPLICATIONS FOR SERVICE BY MONTHS,  
FALL RIVER OFFICE, FROM DEC. 1, 1920, TO NOV. 30,  
1921.

	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	Total.
Attorney . . .	8	13	12	7	5	3	5	1	7	3	5	4	73
Bank . . . .	8	10	6	5	4	2	5	-	1	1	1	-	43
Business advice .	9	2	3	2	13	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	34
Citizenship . .	93	38	58	90	20	22	42	32	53	89	34	20	591
Compensation for injury.	3	4	3	1	3	2	2	2	4	1	1	1	27
Emigration . .	2	1	1	4	5	7	3	-	2	-	-	-	26
Employment . .	2	-	5	3	3	3	1	-	1	1	1	-	20
Financial aid . .	1	-	-	2	1	2	-	-	3	-	-	-	9
Immigration . .	17	18	14	6	18	8	17	9	4	6	4	1	122
Income tax . .	1	1	4	-	4	-	2	2	-	2	-	-	16
Insurance . . .	1	1	3	2	5	3	1	-	-	-	-	1	17
Interpretation .	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	5
Locating missing persons.	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2
Miscellaneous complaints.	5	3	2	2	2	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	17
Miscellaneous information.	-	2	1	6	4	3	2	-	-	1	25	5	49
Miscellaneous military information.	24	20	7	2	4	15	5	3	8	2	-	-	90
Notarial service .	2	2	2	-	5	-	2	-	2	7	1	1	24
Shipment of goods .	-	2	-	3	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	9
Translation . .	1	1	1	2	1	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	10
Wage claim . .	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	-	3	-	1	-	8
Total . . . .	177	118	122	139	98	81	93	50	88	119	73	34	1,192

SUMMARY OF APPLICATIONS FOR SERVICE BY MONTHS,  
BOSTON OFFICE, FROM DEC. 1, 1920, TO DEC. 1, 1921.

	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	Total.
Attorney . . .	25	26	11	12	10	16	11	9	12	12	7	12	163
Bank . . . .	100	98	76	60	77	42	34	27	45	26	24	17	626
Business advice .	14	11	13	15	12	8	6	3	8	2	2	3	97
Citizenship . .	84	140	138	124	138	521	312	136	120	267	458	769	3,207
Compensation for injury.	8	5	6	3	12	9	5	4	11	6	6	5	80
Emigration . .	9	7	18	14	45	61	51	35	39	32	46	37	394
Employment . .	9	20	3	11	14	14	6	11	12	11	7	9	127
Financial aid . .	10	5	11	8	7	11	9	12	10	4	10	12	109
Immigration . .	100	106	91	90	91	90	86	72	84	57	72	62	1,001
Income tax . .	6	10	10	34	23	19	10	7	4	6	3	2	134
Insurance . . .	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	5
Interpretation .	42	45	58	39	41	34	27	-	21	13	8	16	344
Locating missing persons.	4	6	2	1	1	1	3	2	1	2	1	7	31
Miscellaneous complaints.	13	11	5	11	2	15	3	10	3	9	14	4	100
Miscellaneous information.	16	26	13	13	26	26	22	26	5	33	32	61	299
Miscellaneous military information.	17	9	12	9	12	12	3	5	7	15	10	8	119
Notarial service .	9	2	2	5	11	5	5	6	5	9	18	18	95
Shipment of goods .	3	4	2	1	3	3	2	1	-	-	-	-	19
Translation . .	34	41	8	48	11	14	14	22	22	19	12	32	277
Wage claim . .	1	5	3	3	2	8	-	5	3	6	4	6	46
Total . . . .	507	577	482	502	538	909	609	393	413	529	734	1,080	7,273



## SUMMARY OF WORK AT THE PIER.

There were 49 incoming steamships with immigrant passengers met. The summary by months follows: —

	Boats.		Boats.
December . . . . .	2	June . . . . .	3
January . . . . .	—	July . . . . .	1
February . . . . .	9	August . . . . .	2
March . . . . .	14	September . . . . .	2
April . . . . .	7	October . . . . .	2
May . . . . .	4	November . . . . .	3

These steamers came from Mediterranean, Baltic and other ports and brought immigrants of varied nationalities — one boat having 19 separate races listed. About 50,000 (approximately) immigrants entered the port of Boston from European ports. Probably less than one-tenth were destined permanently to Massachusetts.

## COMPARATIVE FIGURES FOR FOUR YEARS, ALL OFFICES.

	BOSTON.				NEW BEDFORD.				SPRINGFIELD.				TOTALS.			
	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.
Attorney . . . . .	221	50	91	163	6	11	47	274	20	19	18	38	247	80	156	475
Bank . . . . .	406	81	723	626	16	34	106	111	9	29	64	44	431	244	893	781
Business advice or complaints . . . . .	68	53	107	97	44	92	120	108	11	200	107	60	123	345	334	265
Citizenship . . . . .	1,682	2,919	3,204	3,207	338	2,835	3,148	3,304	82	2,495	1,695	2,821	2,102	8,246	8,116	9,332
Compensation for injury . . . . .	179	86	70	80	16	45	60	85	10	28	22	39	205	159	152	204
Emigration . . . . .	18	168	233	394	31	181	270	131	-	133	65	58	49	482	568	583
Employment . . . . .	102	78	55	127	18	53	49	148	10	61	17	34	130	192	121	309
Financial aid . . . . .	40	88	40	109	6	11	23	61	-	6	-	-	46	105	63	170
Immigration . . . . .	168	241	923	1,001	44	101	974	1,060	31	82	228	401	243	424	2,125	2,462
Income tax . . . . .	-	-	113	134	-	-	195	221	-	-	38	69	-	-	346	424
Insurance . . . . .	-	-	8	5	-	-	6	36	-	-	2	16	-	-	16	57
Interpretation . . . . .	-	-	279	344	-	-	3	46	-	-	-	2	-	-	282	392
Liberty bonds . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	39	-	-	-	14	-	-	-	78	-	-
Locating missing persons . . . . .	31	36	23	31	18	28	15	23	6	7	12	10	55	71	50	64
Miscellaneous information . . . . .	1,127	998	469	299	55	411	148	551	71	173	76	180	1,253	1,583	693	1,030
Miscellaneous complaints . . . . .	20	-	116	100	-	-	26	73	-	-	23	13	2	-	165	186
Miscellaneous military information . . . . .	3,126	1,374	391	119	1,167	3,003	1,530	326	151	651	256	18	4,444	5,031	2,177	463
Notarial service . . . . .	-	-	82	95	-	-	109	156	-	-	102	92	-	-	295	343
Shipment of goods . . . . .	-	-	40	19	-	-	23	38	-	-	-	6	-	-	63	63
Translation . . . . .	86	-	259	277	-	-	12	40	-	-	11	14	86	-	282	331
Wage claim . . . . .	99	-	66	46	22	-	61	46	10	-	16	15	131	-	143	107
Total . . . . .	7,373	6,301	7,292	7,273	1,781	6,844	6,923	6,838	411	3,895	2,821	3,930	9,565	17,040	17,036	18,041



